PER. D.V.
NYPL

The People's Korea

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Active Support for Pyongyang's 4-Point Proposal

RPR Issues Statement

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on February 1 issued a statement warmly supporting the four-point national salvation proposal, according to a report of Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" monitored here.

The statement warmly hailed and fully supported the proposal bated on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, calling it a realistic and reasonable national salvation proposal for tiding over the grave obstacles lying in the way of the Korean reunification and a patriotic initiative for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification.

Japan Socialist Chairman

Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed his support for Pyongyang's four-point proposal in his congratulatory message sent to the central rally of the Korean residents in Japan held on Jan. 29 in Tokyo in support of the national-salvation proposal.

Narita declared in the message the four-point proposal is the most just one reflecting the desire of the whole Korean nation and carries historic significance along with the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The Japan Socialist Party, he stressed, fully supports this proposal.

Letter Mailed

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sent by international mail on January 28 the letter to the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas which was adopted at the recent historic joint meeting of political parties and public organisations.

The letter containing a national salvation proposal on removing the danger of permanent split and war that faces the nation and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, was sent to the political parties, public organisations and individual personages in south Korea and to many organisations of compatriots in Japan and other foreign countries and overseas compatriots of various sections.

The political parties, public organisations and people of all segments in south Korea and all the compatriots abroad that love the country and the nation and desire reunification should express a due understanding of the letter filled with a lofty desire to reunify and save the nation and actively respond to it.

S. Koreans Here Welcome

"The Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," "the Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Democratic National Reunification" and "the Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Rescuing Political Prisoners" on January 28 issued a joint statement in support of the four-point national salvation proposal advanced by the joint meeting of the political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang.

The statement said that anyone who burns with patriotism to save the nation should accept the national salvation proposal of the joint meeting. The four-point national salvation proposal presented by the joint meeting, the statement pointed out, is a new fair and aboveboard national salvation proposal which fully reflects the earnest longing of the whole nation for reunification, the aspiration of the people in south Korea after the revolution for reunification and the national desire and patriotism of the compatriots abroad.

It called upon the political parties, public organisations and personalities of conscience in south Korea, the organizations of south Koreans in Japan and all the compatriots abroad to warmly approve and support the four-point national salvation proposal.

The statement quoted the letter adopted at the joint meeting as saying: If the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism," stop the suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy enforced under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion," we will again sit knee to knee with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

The statement strongly urged the Pak Jung Hi clique to accept the four-point national salvation proposal without delay.

It expressed the conviction that the Japanese people and the peace-loving people the world over who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from south Korea and desire peace and reunification of Korea will render more active support and encouragement to the endeavours of the south Korean people for the revolution for reunification.

UN Mission Meets Press

NEW YORK (KCNA)—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Min Jun, permanent observer of our country at the United Nations, held a press conference on January 27 in New York in connection with the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country.

Present at the press conference were correspondents of foreign news agencies and publications in the United Nations.

Kwon Min Jun introduced a letter to political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas which was adopted at the joint meeting. He said:

Due to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without Korea faces the danger of permanent division, the division of the country breeds mistrust and antagonism between the fellow countrymen and constitutes a constant source of war.

Pointing out that the present south Korean authorities patronized by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are speeding up the preparations for a new criminal war under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," he said:

The fascist clique of south Korea are offering south Korea to the U.S. as its nuclear base and openly plotting to ignite a nuclear war to reduce the territory to debris. They are indiscriminately inflicting tortures on the figures who love the country and the nation and demand democracy and peaceful reunification, conducting frantic "anti-communist" campaign and bartering away the country and the nation to outside forces lock, stock and barrel.

The present reality actually faces the impending danger of permanent division and a nuclear war and the country and the nation are in the midst of a severe trial, he stressed.

Under the obtaining situation the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang advanced a national salvation proposal on removing the danger of war and accelerating the country's reunification reflecting the desire to deliver the country and the nation from the crisis of destruction, he declared.

Pravda Comments

The Soviet paper "Pravda" February 1 carried a commentary headed "New Initiative" actively supporting Pyongyang's new proposal for reunification, according to a Tass report from Moscow.

The paper said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the public circles have all along maintained that Korea must be reunited at an early date peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference.

The talks between the representatives of the north and south of Korea started thanks to the consistent efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the delaying policy of the south Korean rulers opposed to the peaceful reunification of the country has led the north-south dialogue to the state of rupture, the paper said:

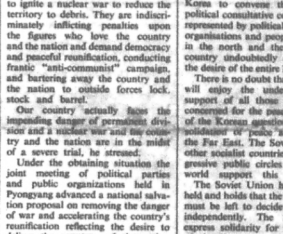
The situation on the Korean Peninsula patently proves that the continued occupation of south Korea by the foreign troops is one of the main obstacles to the peaceful reunification.

The south Korean rulers backed by the imperialist forces are increasing the tension on the Korean Peninsula, kicking up "anti-communist" rackets and committing armed provocations in the area along the Demarcation Line.

The new peaceful initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to convene the north-south political consultative conference to be represented by political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south of the country undoubtedly conforms with the desire of the entire Korean people.

There is no doubt that this initiative will enjoy the understanding and support of all those who are truly concerned for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive public circles of the whole world support this initiative.

The Soviet Union has consistently held and holds that the Korean people must be left to decide their destiny independently. The Soviet people express solidarity for the just desire of the Korean people to live in a reunified and independent democratic state.



La. Governor Takes Bribe

In parallel with the disclosure of the "Seoul-Tokyo connection," an investigation into the Koreagate scandal—"KCIA's" influence-peddling on Capitol Hill—is going on in the United States.

It was recently exposed that the Governor of Louisiana, Edwin W. Edwards, had been offered 20,000 dollars and Democratic Representative John B. Breaux, (Louisiana) 10,000 dollars, respectively by Pak Tong Son. This revelation was on Jan. 24 made by a former aide of the governor in an interview with the CBS TV. The former aide said Pak Tong Son himself admitted these payoffs in his testimony at the federal grand jury held in Washington.

Appearing on the NBC TV's programme "Meet the Press", Senate minority leader Howard H. Baker said on Jan. 23 that Congressmen involved in the payoff scandal would number 40 to 50. Declining to unveil their names, the Republican leader said they included both Democrats and Republicans and most of them were Representatives.

Meanwhile, a draft resolution calling for formation of a special commission to probe south Korea's influence-buying among the American Congressmen was submitted to a House plenary session on Jan. 27 by 14 Congressmen including Republican Walker (Pennsylvania). The commission will investigate Pak Tong Son's payoffs to Congressmen.

Pak Tong Son Exposed 4 Yr. Ago

It was reported on Jan. 25 that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's despicable bribery operation on Capitol Hill had already been disclosed in the south Korean "national assembly" four years ago by an opposition "assemblyman."

Opposition New Democratic Party "assemblyman" Li Jong Nam was said to have grilled the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" in the puppet "national assembly" on Aug. 29, 1972, on the Pak clique's influence-buying operations. He was referring to Washington-based Korean businessman Pak Tong Son's activities in the U.S.

That close inquiry led to his arrest and disqualification as an "assemblyman." He refused to reveal the source of its information. He is now under medical treatment at home.

On Aug. 26, 1972, he made clear three points at the puppet "national assembly":

First, Pak Tong Son monopolized the right to buy U.S. surplus farm products for south Korea;

Second, Pak had a close connection with the high-ranking officials of the south Korean "regime" describing himself as "a special envoy of the president";

Third, he entertained U.S. congressmen without a "special direction" from the Foreign Ministry.

In Jan. 1973, Li Jon Nam was indicted ostensively on charges of "bribery."

GI Pullout from S. Korea Urged

Chongryun Protests Jap. Gov't

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) declared that if the Japanese government is not willing to help in Korea's reunification, it should at least refrain from acting against it.

This request is contained in a letter sent to the Japanese government.

The letter on Jan. 28 was handed to Sonoda, chief cabinet secretary of the Japanese government, by Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

The chief cabinet secretary said that he would give the letter to Prime Minister Fukuda and study its content.

The letter said that the joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK held on Jan. 25 in Pyongyang put forward a four-point package proposal for national salvation.

It added the proposal concerned the questions of preventing the perpetuation of the national split and eliminating the danger of war, and of accelerating the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

It pointed out that, of late, the Japanese government authorities have supported the U.S. troops' permanent presence in south Korea, the greatest obstacle to Korea's reunification, under the pretext of maintaining the "balance of power." It charged them with opposing the withdrawal of the aggressive troops from south Korea, and pursuing the "two Koreas" policy. It called the move a part of the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea alliance" and called for an end to aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime."

The letter strongly demanded the Japanese government look squarely at the trends of history and the reality and, for the sake of peace in Asia and genuine friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples, change its present Korean policy of encouraging Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" and its unfriendly attitude toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Americans Here Urge Dialogue with DPRK

A group of Americans living in Japan "Americans for a Foreign Policy Based on Human Rights" handed on Jan. 20 a letter to Vice-President Mondale to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo, demanding Washington carry out the promised GI withdrawal from south Korea and stop supporting the repressive Pak Jung Hi "regime".

In the letter they requested Vice-President Mondale to meet with them during his stay in Japan. The vice-president visited this country from Jan. 30 to Feb. 1 on his way home from Europe.

A joint press conference was held on Jan. 28 by 14 American and Japanese organizations at the Reinanzaka Church in Tokyo to demand a change in the U.S. south Korea policy.

Present there were "Americans for a Foreign Policy Based on Human Rights," the "Liaison Council for the Solidarity between Japan and South Korea," the "Emergency Conference of the Christians Concerned with South Korea," the Japan Hq of the "Korea Congress for Democracy and Unification" and other ten organizations concerned with democracy and human rights in south Korea.

At the press conference, they made public a letter and a petition to Vice-President Mondale and the Japanese Government.

Representatives of respective organizations on Jan. 30 passed the documents to the American embassy.

On the same day evening, a meeting to examine Japan's questionable relations with south Korea was held by 10 Christian organizations at the YMCA Hall in Tokyo, on the occasion of U.S. Vice-President Mondale's visit to Japan.

The letter of "Americans for a Foreign Policy Based on Human Rights" reads:

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

Your election has raised strong hopes for a more concerned U.S. attitude toward human rights in Asia. Surely one of the most difficult problems inherited by your Administration is the disastrous entanglement with the bankrupt government of Pres. Park Chung Hee in the Republic of Korea.

As you know, Park has imprisoned his critics, has used torture as a routine instrument of interrogation, and has systematically destroyed all meaningful democratic processes. We are encouraged by the signs that your Administration is looking for ways to end the U.S. complicity with this government in its attack on human rights and its threat to peace and security.

President Carter's decision to withdraw troops is welcome. We hope not only that troop and nuclear weapon withdrawal be carried out with all deliberate speed, but that it be more than a mere tactical readjustment of military strength. Troop withdrawal should be publicly stated as an expression of U.S. disapproval of Park's repressive policies. It should also be carried out as part of a larger policy of reduction of military tensions, aiming toward the creation of a climate in which the Korean people can freely negotiate the reunification of their divided land. To this end, we hope the Carter Administration will take progressive steps to initiate a dialogue with the Pyongyang government as well.

We are a group of Americans living in Japan who support democracy and restoration of democracy in the Republic of Korea. Your intention of opening people-to-government communication is welcome. We think that you, or a member of your party, will fine time in your busy schedule to meet with us. We look forward to hearing from your staff at your earliest convenience. Thank you.

Signed by:

Frank Baldwin, Professor, Tsukuba University; Sister Rose Marie Caschini, Catholic Missioner; Sister Loretta Frank, Catholic Missioner; Roger Gale, Field Director, Quaker International Affairs Program; Janet Gale, Quaker International Affairs Program; Pharis J. Harvey, Visiting Scholar, Institute of International Relations, Sophia University; Charles Douglas Lummis, Asst. Professor, Tsuda College; Rev. Tom Paton, Urban Mission, United Church of Christ; David Satterwhite, Quaker International Affairs Program; and other 106 Americans here.

LDP Dietman Meets KCNA

I hold that a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south should be convened and especially the U.S. troops must be withdrawn and all the armaments including nuclear weapons shipped out of south Korea, said Kono Chuji, Chairman of the Dietman's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, who is a ruling Liberal Democratic Member of the House of Representatives and ex-Minister of Postal Servis of Japan, when he was interviewed by a KCNA reporter on January 28 in Pyongyang.

He went on:

President Kim Il Sung said that the independent and peaceful reunification of the country must be realised at the earliest possible date for the future of the Korean nation. I was deeply touched by these words.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, with tender love for the people, told words full of confidence on building a peaceful, reunified state. Each word of the President carried strength.

Expressing earnest hope for an early peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, he said:

I hope that the south Korean political parties and public organisations and authorities will resume the north-south dialogue and discuss the reunification question.

A Japanese politician, I will join hands with people affiliated with different Japanese political parties and public organisations and do my bit, small as it is, for the promotion of this great work of Korea.

He further said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared that it will not possess or use nuclear weapons, abiding by the nuclear free principle. This is a very admirable position, I think.

If nuclear weapons were used, not only the Korean people but also the Japanese people and, moreover, the whole people and whole mankind would suffer great harm. Therefore, it is our duty to get the nuclear weapons shipped out of south Korea and build a peaceful Asia.

The Japanese conservative Dietman had visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for eight days (Jan. 21—28). At the invitation of the Korea Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. During his stay there he was received on Jan. 27 by President Kim Il Sung.

On his return home from the DPRK, Kono Chuji on Jan. 31 met the press in Tokyo. His interview was widely reported here.

EDITORIAL

A fairer and more realistic reunification proposal has emerged from the Jan. 25 joint conference in Pyongyang of political parties and public organizations. The proposal calls for a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic and democratic forces in the south in ending the tragic division of the country and achieving its reunification.

The new move came at a time when the Carter Administration of the U.S. publicly pledged to withdraw its troops and nuclear arms from south Korea as a priority foreign policy task.

The new proposal assumes that the reunification could be accomplished only after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and nuclear arms from south Korea and the termination of the present north-south military confrontation.

Disregarding, however, is the overt objection being expressed by the reactionary elements in the U.S., Japan and south Korea to the projected pullout of American troops. It is no question that they are totally opposed to the reunification of Korea.

In a military report to the Congress, Admiral George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressed on Jan. 25 that the U.S. ground troops stationed in south Korea, along with the air force units, served as a deterrent to outside aggression and guaranteed defense for U.S. allies in that part of Asia. The same day, the new Defense Secretary made a similar statement in a testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The new Japanese Premier Fukuda said on Jan. 31 in his policy speech at the Diet that the tension between the north and the south should be relaxed without dismantling the international framework which has thus far sustained the equilibrium there."

On Jan. 12 in a press conference, Pak Jung Hi said that he would not object to the phase-out of the U.S. troops "if the north accepted a non-aggression pact."

All these arguments are apparently aimed at perpetuating the split of Korea by having the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea indefinitely.

They are obviously opposed to all the Korean people advocating reunification and make a mockery of the 30th United Nations General Assembly resolution demanding the U.S. pullout from south Korea.

A hard fact of life is that the U.S. troops in south Korea are the source of tension in the Far East which may likely lead to nuclear holocaust, far from a deterrent to aggression.

For the Korean people, the GI's in south Korea are the main obstacle to their efforts for national reunification. The American taxpayers have footed the bills for the maintenance of the military strength there.

The Carter Administration should fulfil its pledge to withdraw its troops from south Korea and proceed to prepare the complete withdrawal of the military strength in fact of the vicious obstructionist maneuverings of the reactionary forces. The Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves.

The Japanese authorities and the south Korean authorities should renounce the policy of equilibrium, carefully study the latest reunification proposal from Pyongyang and try to take necessary steps to help implement the proposal.

The U.S. Government should know that a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington will bring a lasting peace to the Korean Peninsula. So, doing it can contribute to world peace and human happiness.

Ranard Singles Out Kishi, Tanaka

A bombshell disclosure by former U.S. State Department Korean desk chief, Donald I. Ranard, of the "KCIA's" payoffs to Japanese ruling party Dietmen has provided a new ammunition in Japanese political circles.

The retired official in an interview with a Washington correspondent of the Japanese Jiji News Agency, Jan. 27, gave a detailed account of the influence-buying.

The names of the Dietmen who received contributions from the south Korean "government" and the amounts were clearly noted down in the intelligence reports from Seoul and Tokyo. These reports from the staffers of the U.S. embassies and the CIA there were all kept secret, he said and continued:

Cho Jung Hun, the then president of the Korean Airlines, was certainly among those who passed the money to the Dietmen.

He said it was no wonder that the amount of money dispersed by south Korea among the Japanese far surpassed the 500,000 dollars squandered by Pak Tong Son annually in the United States to bribe American Congressmen.

Referring to the aim of the south Korean donations before the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case (August, 1973), Ranard said it was to create a strong pro-Seoul force within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to prevent Japan from expanding trade with north Korea and from extending diplomatic recognition to it and from supporting north Korea in the UN General Assembly. Apparently, south Korea requested Japan to persuade the United States into maintaining its troops in south Korea, he added.

After the abduction case, the American specialist on Korean affairs alleged, the payoffs were presumed to have been a political settlement of the kidnapping, which was reached without any clarification of the truth about it, he added.

Ranard noted the secret contributions of the south Korean "government" to the pro-Seoul LDP Dietmen had begun earlier. Recalling that he visited south Korea in 1959, he said it seems that Japanese politicians had already been bribed before the normalization of south Korea-Japan diplomatic relation(1965). The Syngman Rhee "regime", he observed, probably made such donations to the pro-Seoul Liberal-Democratic factions.

He stressed it was a fact that the names of the bribe-receivers and their amount were listed in some of the intelligence reports which he read, when he was serving at the State Department in 1974. He continued there were very detailed reports in the official documents to the effect that the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul was the work of the "KCIA."

Saying that those intelligence reports were still kept at the State Department, he asserted that many people beside Pak Tong Son were involved in the payoffs to Japan.

Ranard denied Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's allegation that Seoul's donations to his party were unthinkable, by declaring that he had just stated what he believed. It dit not matter whether or not Fukuda accepted his statement, he said.

According to the former State Department official, the intelligence reports contained the names of Kishi and Tanaka, both former prime ministers of Japan. They are said to have been based on highly reliable information leaked out from the "KCIA."

Telegrams

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's messages or cards with the heads and state leaders of various countries ushering in 1977.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received New Year's messages or cards from:

Margrethe the Second, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Guyana Cooperative Republic; General Felix Malloum Ngakoutar-Bey-Ndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Chad; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali; Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of the Kingdom of Thailand; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia; Ibrahim Mohamed Al Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; William Gopallawa, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka; Mohammed Daoud, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan; Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya; Kurt Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland; Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait; Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Souphanouvone, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Leonold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Carlos Andres Perez, President of the Republic of Venezuela; James R. Mancham, President of the Republic of Seychelles; Dolores Ibarruri, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of the Council of Revolution; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Major Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; General El-Hadi Aboubakar Sanoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Gunnar Gnuttsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway; C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Secretary-General of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone; Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands; Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates; Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India; Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Republic of Niger; Horge Rafael Videla, President of the Republic of Argentina; Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola; Basos Hisarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Haralambos Drakopolos, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (interior); Werner Karovio, General Secretary of the Independent Socialist Party of Switzerland; Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba; Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder and Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives; Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerresi, President of the Republic of Peru; Carl Gustav, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; Olav the Fifth, King of the Kingdom of Norway; and Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and General Commander of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces. (KCNA)

DPRK Offers Relief Food to S. Korea

Pak Jung Hi alleged on January 12, 1977 that he was always ready to send relief food to the north. South Korea annually imports 3 million tons of grain from foreign countries, with the people told not to eat rice two days a week. It is sheer nonsense for the Pak puppet clique to talk about aid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has a food surplus of 1.8-2.6 million tons.

The proposal of food aid to the north is aimed at side-tracking the severe criticism of Pak Jung Hi by the world public.

The DPRK has already achieved self-sufficiency in food since 1960 and it has offered time and again to send food, textiles, natural resources and techniques to south Korea. Pak Jung Hi, traitor to the nation, however, has refused this fraternal offer by the DPRK relying on aid from the U.S. and Japan.

The DPRK made the following four-point proposal at the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission held in November, 1972:

First, the inexhaustible deposits of iron ore in north Korea should be developed jointly and utilized for the iron industry and natural resources in the south should also be developed jointly.

Second, north Korea's experiences, techniques and facilities should be utilized in constructing irrigation facilities in the south.

Third, fishing grounds in the northern half which abound in marine resources should be utilized by both the north and the south.

Fourth, the DPRK should supply the south with heavy industry products and raw materials in exchange for south Korea's agricultural and livestock farm products and light industry products.

Iron ore deposits in Korea are estimated at 10 billion tons. The Musan Mine, the biggest in the DPRK, alone has an estimated deposit of 1.3 billion tons.

President Kim Il Sung said in a talk with a delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association headed by Asukata Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama City, which visited the DPRK in May 1972, that exploration teams had found new iron ore deposits in the western areas and northern inland areas with deposits totalling an estimated billions of tons of iron ore.

The DPRK proposed the joint development of iron ore deposits with concrete data and prospects.

The irrigation systems of the DPRK are splendid. The total length of the irrigation channels is as long as the perimeter of the earth—about 37,600 kilometers: 31 per cent of the total acreage is irrigated, the highest in the world.

Table (1) shows the output of aquatic products in the DPRK. Both the West Sea and the East Sea have rich fishing grounds. Especially, the East Sea abounds in planktons and 600 kinds of fish live there. And it has 3,000,000 ton worth of Alaska pollack.

The DPRK's proposal is aimed at stabilizing poor south Korean fishermen's livelihoods by opening DPRK fishing grounds to the south from a humanitarian viewpoint.

In 1972, the DPRK offered to supply foodstuff to the south, on the basis of the DPRK's ample food supply situation as shown in table (2).

If the south accepts the proposal, Korea will be able to attain self-sufficiency in food supply through cooperation between the north and south.

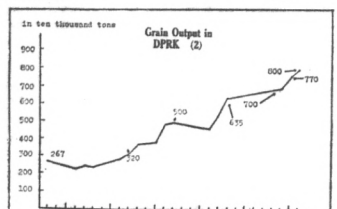
The same proposal was made at the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The meeting declared the DPRK was ready to send 300,000 tons of rice to the south.

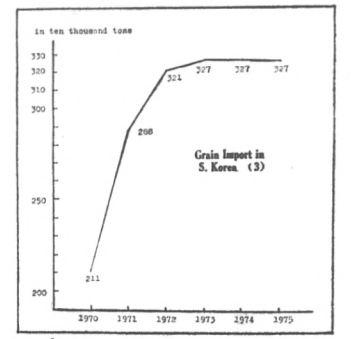
This amount of rice is worth 45,000,000 dollars, as the import price of rice in the south was 150 dollars per ton then.

The DPRK, which achieved complete self-sufficiency in foodstuff in 1960, took this measure in view of the fact that the number of unemployees and people with temporary jobs reached 6,000,000 and the damage caused by floods and storms reached 137.7 billion won.

Output of Aquatic Products (1)

in ten thousand tons	
1956	365
1957	580
1958	680
1961	590
1962	840
1963	640
1964	770
1967	785
1976	1600
	/
	1800





Great Successes Gained in Mining

The workers of the ore mines of the country are fulfilling these days their quotas for earth scraping at 105 per cent and iron ore production at 110 per cent as against the same period of last year upholding the New Year address of the great leader. Their daily iron ore production plans are being carried out at 120 per cent.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught in his New Year address for this year:

"...Efforts should be concentrated on the mining industries.

It is a consistent policy of our Party to keep the mining industries decidedly ahead of the processing industries, and this is a fundamental condition for normalization of production at industrial establishments."

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our country rich in mineral ore resources has developed many new ore mines, rebuilt or expanded the existing ones and solidified their material and technical foundations to steadily increase the iron ore production.

In the course of the struggle for carrying out the Six-Year Plan in recent years the production capacity of the processing industries including metal industry has grown markedly. Accordingly, the demand for mineral ore has also increased.

Upholding the lofty intention of the fatherly leader, the miners and members of the three-revolution teams are sending more iron ores and nonferrous metal ores to the iron and steel works and smelteries by waging a fierce speed battle from the outset of the year with the firm determination to keep the metallurgical plants supplied with raw materials needed over two months ahead of production.

The Musan Mine in the northern tip of the country with a rich iron ore deposit is a reliable iron ore supplier for the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a metallurgical giant. The workers there have applied to production new tunnelling and earth scraping methods, producing these days more than 10,000 tons of iron ore outside their plan.

Great innovations are brought about in mining industry, with the application of large-size and modernized machines. Photo shows the Komdok Mine.

Large quantities of iron ore are being transported to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and other metallurgical centres through the Musan-Chongjin electric railway line opened to traffic recently and the existing concentrated ore transporting pipeline. As a result, a signal uplift is being effected in the processing industry.

The workers of the Unryul Ore Mine, a giant iron ore producer in the western district, are removing over 10,000 cubic metres of earth and producing more than 600 tons of iron ore outside the daily plan through the successful operation of the large-scale long-distance belt conveyer line. As a result, more iron ores are now being supplied to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

The Chaeryong Mine is carrying out its daily iron ore production plan at more than 150 per cent by modernising and rationalizing the mining and transport equipment.

The workers of the Komdok Mine, the nation's leading nonferrous metal ore producer, are vigorously waging the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions. The construction of an ore dressing plant and the large-scale, long-distance belt conveyer line is making rapid progress and the ore production is on a steady rise there.

The production of non-ferrous metal ore at the Kapsan Mine at present is 1.3 times that in the same period of last year.

The workers of the mines throughout the country are now successfully implementing their resolution to fulfil their yearly plans before the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea which falls on October 10.

Expansion projects are also progressing apace at the Musan, Tokhyon Unryul, Komdok and other big and promising mines in our country. (KCNA)

Freight Transport Increases

Greater quantities of freight are transported faster to the seething sites of grand socialist construction on the transport front where an energetic drive is afoot for fulfilling the yearly transport plan before October 10 in response to the call of the great leader in his New Year address.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his New Year address:

"The priority front this year is the front of transportation.

To reinforce the front of transportation is an important guarantee for consolidating the heights already occupied and successfully taking new ones."

Upholding the lofty intention of the fatherly leader, the transport workers of the Kaechon Railway Administration and the members of the three-revolution team there surpassed the fixed quantity in the recent 20 days by more than 101,500 tons in the transport of coal, ores, building materials and farming materials.

Especially, the workers of the Kaechon Locomotive Corps have surpassed the fixed quantity already by more than 45,600 tons entering this year by introducing various advanced methods of engine operation. The workers of the Chongju Locomotive Corps far top their daily norm by actively applying the methods of consecutive and specialised transport. Last year, they chalked up a four million kilometre non-breakdown run.

The transport workers of the Hamhung Railway Administration and those of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps under the Pyongyang Railway Administration are transporting more than 2,000 extra tons of freight every day.

The flames of the speed battle are raging furiously among the transport workers of the Chongjin Railway Administration.

And joint carriage of railway transport and land and sea transport has been strengthened as never before.

With the successful completion of the electrification of the main railway trunk lines, projects for electrifying branch lines, paving roads, readjusting rivers and developing ship courses, building and expanding bridges and ports are under way on an extensive scale in our country.

Our country now produces electric locomotives, diesel engines, big wagons including 60 ton wagons, and tank cars and other special wagons, 10 ton and 25 ton trucks and large freighters above 10,000 tons.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, railway and land and sea transportation has made a well-balanced development and its material foundation has been consolidated in our country today.

In the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-August 1975), the volume of railway freight transport went up 70 per cent, auto transport 80 per cent and shipping 70 per cent.

And the demand for transport is met more satisfactorily with the wise introduction of the system of three ways of transport: transport by pipelines, cables and belt conveyers. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Jan. 13

* The 1977-1978 plan for cultural exchange for carrying out the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic Sierra Leone was signed in Free Town.

Jan. 19

* Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, received experts of the DPRK staying in Togo.

Jan. 21

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son left Pyongyang by plane for the Republic of Uganda.

* An agreement of the 16th meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee was signed.

Jan. 22

* Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk received the home-visiting group of Korean sportsmen from Japan headed by Paek Jung Gil, section chief of the planning department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), staying in the socialist homeland.

* A delegation of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Korean Physical Cultural and Sports Guidance Committee headed by Kim Duk Jung left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the All-Union Voluntary Sport Society for Assisting the Army, Aviation and Fleets (DOSAAF) and the eighth congress of the society.

* A delegation of the Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Gu left Pyongyang by train to attend the 26th National Forum on Education of the Japan Teachers Union and the 23rd National Forum on Education of the Japan High School Teachers Union.

Jan. 25

* Arquimedes Poveda Godinez, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Calls Pak's "Food Aid" Obtrusive, Silly Ruse

Traitor Pak Jung Hi at the "New Year press conference" uttered the high-blown jargon that he would give food "aid" to someone at the end of his ridiculous tirade. Later he started something like "rice contribution movement" to collect bowlfuls of rice from the people.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 1 comes out with a commentary headlined "Obtrusive and Silly Ruse."

It says:

It is quite nonsensical and silly for those who are crying over their own acute food shortage to gabble that they would give food "aid" to others.

As well known, the north and the south present a striking contrast in agricultural production, too.

A solid base of grain production has been laid in the northern half of the Republic thanks to irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization and a bumper harvest is reaped every year here. It has long been self-sufficient in food and last year gathered a bumper crop yet unknown in the history of our country: over eight million tons of grain.

Last year the state stored up large quantities of food reserves and even the peasants of the cooperative villages in mountainous areas were distributed grain enough to support them for several years.

The northern half where the lean land before liberation has been converted into a rice bowl is now an object of admiration and envy among the peoples of the world.

The tremendous changes in the countryside of the northern half which is linked with the south by the same vein evidently stirred the bile of the south Korean puppets who have turned south Korea, which exported no small amount of rice before August 15, 1945, as a grain producer, into a zone of chronic famine and are keeping themselves alive by begging surplus farm produce of the United States.

The serious shortage of food in south Korea this year makes the puppets quite nervous.

The puppet ministry of agriculture and fisheries on January 5 announced that it would import, to begin with, 7.9 million tons of wheat and 7.5 million tons of maize this year to make up for the shortage. This figure far above three million tons is nearly ten times the import just before traitor Pak Jung Hi seized puppet power. But, even with this large import of grain, the demand for food in south Korea can hardly be met.

It is the height of folly for them to kick up a dust about "aid" to someone when people are starving there, left without food, and millions of tons of food has to be imported to have thin porridge at least.

It goes without saying that this vile propaganda of the puppets is nothing but a part of their ever more frantic "anti-communist" row and a product of their scheme to cover up the serious food crisis in south Korea and thus lull the public discontent and intensify the extortion of the people for a stock of army provisions.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to save their face and flout public opinion by playing jugglery with food which they do not have. But this trick can fool no one.

If the puppets truly respect "humanism" and have rice to "aid" others with, they had better give it to the south Korean people who are crying for rice on the verge of starvation. (KCNA)

Press Comments

Worker-Peasant Red Guards

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 14 dedicates an article to the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards (January 14, 1959).

It says:

The Worker-Peasant Red Guards founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the revolutionary armed forces of our Party whose lofty mission is to defend and safeguard the great leader and the glorious Party with lives and accelerate the socialist construction while reliably defending the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from the enemy's encroachment, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle or hammer in the other.

The building of a defence power for guarding the nation is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state and the key problem decisive of the destiny of the revolution.

Universal Free Medical Service

Rodong Sinmun January 20 dedicates an article headlined "The Most Popular Public Health System of Our Country under Which Everything Is Dedicated to Lives and Health of People" to the 25th anniversary of the teachings of the great leader on enforcing universal free medical service.

It says:

The public health system of our country concentrically embodies respect, lofty love and care for the people carried by the Juche idea.

In our country the entire population—workers and peasants, office employees and their families— are given free medical services of all forms, treatment for out-patients and patients and recuperation, the state wholly bears patients' food costs during their hospitalization and expenses for travel to and from sanatoria, to say nothing of expenses for diagnosis, doctor's fees and medical fees, and provides every condition for sick people's life during their treatment.

A section doctor system is in force for the implementation of the policy of preventive medicine in public health services. Under this system, the hospitals and clinics register all the inhabitants in the sections in their charge, establish an orderly system of health protection and promotion and strengthen regular preventive check-up, preventive inoculation and other preventive medical services.

"One Thousand-ri Long Trip for Restoration"

Rodong Sinmun January 22 runs an editorial headlined "Let All the Youth and Children Firmly Prepare Themselves as True Successors to the Cause of Juche", marking the lapse of 52 years since the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung left the native home in Mangyongdae on the "one thousand *ri* long trip for restoration" with a grand aspiration to restore the fatherland.

Now the youth and children throughout the country are vigorously waging a movement for learning from the great leader's glorious youth and childhood through their extensive extracurricular activities and study, including an excursion along the course of the "one thousand *ri* trip for restoration."

Our younger generation is the glorious generation assuming the lofty mission of accomplishing the cause of dyeing whole society with the Juche idea along the road of revolution hewn by the great leader after he started on the "one thousand *ri* long trip for restoration."

The respected and beloved leader in his early years cultivated his grand aspirations for the revolution to devote his all only to the revolution, making the lengthy and arduous "one thousand *ri* long trip for study" and "one thousand *ri* long trip for restoration" and firmly resolving not to return before he restored the fatherland, with a gnawing ache in his heart at the tragic sight of the overridden fatherland and at the thought of the sufferings of the stateless people.

The great leader ardently loved the fatherland and the people and bitterly hated imperialism, landlords and capitalists, the enemies, and energetically studied and gave himself to constant meditation to find a new road of revolution.

Fallacy of Seoul's "4th Five-Year Plan"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are leaving no stones unturned to launch the so-called "4th five-year plan" (1977-1981). In his "New Year address", Pak Jung Hi raved that the "national mobilization system for security" should be strengthened by building up a firm base for self-defence, modernizing the puppet armed forces and developing defense industry. He clamoured at a New Year press conference about "three main policies"—"continuous growth of the economy," a successful execution of which is required to carry out the "4th five-year plan" in a proper way. This economic plan calls for the "buildingup of power" and development of defence industry with funds extorted from the people. This is a traitorous plan which will reduce the south Korean economy to one totally dependent on foreign monopoly capital, with foreign capital amounting to more than 2,000 million dollars flowing into south Korea every year.

Ultimate Aims

Pak Jung Hi is beating drums for a "bright prospect for the south Korean economy" envisaged in the "4th five-year plan." For example, he said the nation's economy would grow at a high rate in 1981 with the Gross National Product (GNP) rising to 49,900 million dollars. Per capita GNP is "planned" to go up to 1,284 dollars. Exports are "expected" to reach 17,400 million dollars, with imports rising at a "lower rate." A higher growth rate of exports, he claims, will contribute to improving the trade balance and establishing a "self-supporting economy." In this way, he portrayed the "4th five-year plan" as a good economic plan for the people.

South Korean newspapers said that this plan "sounded good for the people," but it is actually designed to prolong the remaining days of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with foreign capital and money extorted from the people.

Though "self-support" is emphasized for the economic plan, foreign capital is expected to go up to 10,000 million dollars and the rate of dependence on foreign trade to leap from the present 70 per cent to 80.1 per cent.

The economic plan envisaged per capita GNP to rise from 530 dollars in 1975 to 1,284 dollars in 1981. The figure, however, is inflated due to price increases, so that the increase in real terms will be about 250 dollars. In addition, harsh taxes and forced savings will make people's living harder.

No "national welfare pension" or "medical care system" is yet to be realized in south Korea, while the rascals call for "social reforms."

The financial daily "Seoul Kyongje Sinmun", dated on June 20, 1976, called the "4th five-year plan" as pretentious and unrealistic.

Foreign Trade

For a successful implementation of the "4th five-year plan", it is necessary for the world capitalist economy to improve during the plan period.

In other words, the U.S., Japanese and West German economies should recover by the time the "4th five-year plan" is started, to an extent where they will have a favorable effect upon the economic development of puppet countries. The world capitalist economy must grow at an average annual growth rate of 4 to 5 per cent and the increase rate of prices be held down to about five per cent during the five-year period.

The advanced capitalist countries are also required to eliminate protective trade measure and liberalize trade, with south Korea's average annual trade in real terms recording an about 8 per cent increase.

Thus, the prosperity of the world's capitalist countries, notably the U.S. and Japan, and stabilized prices are essential for the development of the south Korean economy, as over 40 per cent of its GNP depends on the economies of the both countries. (The year 1981 is supposed to see an increase of 80.1 per cent)

According to the June 20, 1976, issue of "Seoul Kyongje Sinmun", the south Korean economists commented that if the world capitalist economy goes on declining, the "4th five-year plan" will necessarily prove a failure.

Economically south Korea depends most on Japan whose economic growth rate fell below zero in 1974 and 1975 due to the oil crisis which hit the world capitalist economy. The Japanese economy is still in red doldrums. It is also expected to be plunged into a more serious slump in 1977 than last year and its economic prospect is dark. Most Japanese economists take a pessimistic view that Japan's economic recovery will take a long time.

The Carter Administration plans to take protective trade measures for the domestic industry. The Japanese Government is taking steps to cope with a new policy of the Carter regime, as it depends largely on the U.S. economy.

It is impossible to implement the "4th five-year plan" which was worked out on the premise of dependence on the economic powers of the U.S. and Japan.

A Seoul radio broadcast noted that the south Korean economy will become more uncertain and unstable this year than any time in the past. It said that "there can be no change in the depression in the New Year" without "a radical reform" in the south Korean economic system.

Even according to figures released by puppet-subsidized organs, 74.4 per cent of south Korea's small enterprises are suffering from acute fund shortages and 55.7 per cent are operating below capacity due to shortages of raw materials.

As the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become more unscrupulous in pursuing their policy of destroying the national industry this year, south Korea's small entrepreneurs are more and more loudly denouncing the scoundrels, calling this year "a year of complete extinction of smaller enterprises."

Fluctuation in the supply of raw materials and the economic depression suffered by the capitalist world and the raised oil prices, on top of them, are a fatal blow to south Korea, who entirely depend on foreign countries for fuel, raw materials, funds and markets.

Additional outlay for oil import alone will amount to more than 50 million dollars this year and the raised world prices of raw materials will also sharply increase their spending in this respect.

The serious crisis of the south Korean economy is driving into a tight corner the floundering Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are isolated within and without.

Tax Burden

Total investments of 16,650 billion won (One dollar is approximately 484 won) are required for the "4th fiveyear plan" to step up the GNP to the target figure.

Of them, 14,700 billion won is expected to be raised domestically—tax revenues, forcible deposits, hikes in public fees and so on.

The taxes imposed upon the people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique jumped from 29,400 million won in 1960 to 2,787,300 million won this year, an increase of 9,480 per cent. The per capita tax burden rose from 920 won to 75,230 won, an advance of 8,177 per cent in the same period.

The brutality and shamelessness of the puppets in the plunder of people through taxation are well illustrated by the fact that the amount of tax revenues rose by nearly 9,500 per cent and the taxes levied from each head of the population by more than 8,000 per cent in a little more than 15 years.

The amount of tax collections will rise 2.6 times in 1981 over the previous year. The per capita tax burden is expected to go up to 140,000 won, 36 per cent of per capita GNP, in 1981. No increase in wages or countermeasures against unemployment is envisaged in the "4th five-year plan." Therefore, workers will find it more difficult to secure jobs during the five-year period and then real wages will keep going down.

In order to raise funds for this plan, they are begging for foreign "aid" and fleecing the people ruthlessly at home.

Foreign Debt

South Korea has now become a "kingdom of foreign debts."

Even according to data officially made public, south Korea's foreign debts have overshot the 10,000 million dollar mark.

It was reported that the amount of the principal and interest on "loans" south Korea has to pay from this year till 1981 totals 9,391 million dollars.

Trade deficits go on swelling. Trade with Japan scores a red-ink figure of 2,000-3,000 million dollars annually.

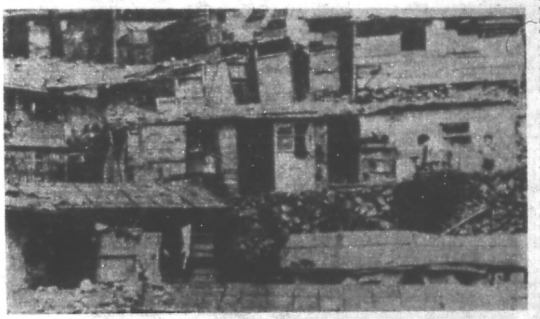
This graphically falsifies what Pak Jung Hi puppet clique call "self-support."

U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital now controls 100 per cent of the oil refining industry, 80 per cent of the power industry and 100 per cent of the synthetic resin and pulp industries of south Korea. South Korea relies on foreign countries for 97.7 per cent of raw cotton, 97.6 per cent of chemical pulp, 85.3 per cent of timber, 70 per cent of iron ore supplies and most of the raw materials and other materials the country needs.

The south Korean economy has thus become an economy totally dependent upon foreign monopoly capital.

This is a natural outcome of the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who depend upon outside forces.

Japanese investments in south Korea are such that she is regarded as part of Japanese territory.



Shown here is a scene of the slum quaters in Seoul.

South Korea—Grain Importer

Traitor Pak Jung Hi clamoured on Jan. 12 in his New Year press interview that he "would offer grain aid to the north not from any political motivation but purely from a humanitarian standpoint."

He told a whopping lie when he said, "the nation had achieved a roughly 80% self-sufficient supply of rice and barley as a result of the concentrated efforts exerted hitherto by farmers and improvement of agricultural skills..."

Food shortage is plaguing south Korea today.

The average annual grain import more than quadrupled during the 1961-1974 period compared with the 1945-1960 period. The import has since been on the uphill. According to figures available, the import of grain jumped from 669,000 tons in 1965 to 2,115,000 tons in 1970 and to 3,268,000 tons in 1975, on a 5-fold increase. Last year the figure reached an estimated 3,600,000 tons.

The puppet ministry of agriculture and fisheries announced that the import of such cereals as wheat alone this year will exceed 2,970,000 tons, far greater than last year's.

With the farmland laid waste and the irrigation setups destroyed, south Korea hardly withstands the influence of the cold front in the recent consecutive years and its grain production collapsed.

Even according to conservative figures released by the puppets, the autumn grain harvest shrank by an annual average of 620,000 tons in the five-year period from 1968 to 1972, and it has sharply decreased in recent years.

Last year was a year of bad crops, owing to a long spell of drought from early spring, floods, blight and insects, with the harvest of summer and autumn grain reduced to 2,500,000 tons less than the original target—a nosedive of one million tons below the 1972 figure when the sharpest drop was recorded after 1961.

A south Korean radio predicted recently a decrease of 5,733,000 som (one som is 150 kg) in grain production in the five years to come.

South Korea domestically met 68.6 percent of its food needs as of 1973. Approximately 3-3.5 million tons of grain are imported every year.

According to reports, the peasants in Ryongnam and Honam areas who were affected last year by drought, flood, blight and noxious insects are now barely keeping body and soul together on dried cabbage leaves and sweet potatoes. Rendered homeless with their paddy and non-paddy fields buried under silt by the floods, they built shabby huts covered with straw mats.

The peasants in Yangyang county of south Korean Kangwon Province were deprived of a greater part of their scanty harvest last year by the puppet landlords. Malnutrition is widely observed in Chechon of North Chungcheong Province, Tamyang of South Cholla Province and Yangpyong of Kyonggi Province.

Over 95 percent of hunger-stricken islanders in Tongyong county of South Kyongsang Province are showing sign of malnutrition and reportedly starvation faces 60 percent of the foodless inhabitants of Huksan Island, Sinan county of South Cholla Province.

Poor day-labourers in Mokpo, South Cholla Province, are barely subsisting on barley and dried cabbage leaves. It is also true slum dwellers of Seoul.

Today, in south Korea tenants now account for 70 percent of the total peasant households. The landlords own over 800,000 hectares of farmland, 40 percent of the total arable land, and exploit more than 1,400,000 tenant peasant households.

The number of cows, one of the main tools of production in the south Korean countryside, is steadily decreasing. As of 1969, 1,660,000 peasant households accounting for 70% of the total peasant families, have no cow and till land with ploughs.

At least 50-60 percent of the paddy fields are not under irrigation subject to flood and drought.

77.2 percent of the peasant households have no electric light.

The extremely impoverished peasants are deserting their villages to wander about without any destination in mind. In 1974 alone the number of uprooted peasants reached over 1,180,000.

Homeless Children Wandering Seoul Street

The south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo" on Jan. 20 reported the plight of 5 children, whose father was detained on charge of causing a traffic accident and whose mother was killed in a motor accident.

These children are Ui Ryong Hwan, 14 years old, eldest brother, Tae Sil (12), eldest sister, Sun Sil (9), Yon Sil (7), and Un Sil (5).

This family was making a scanty living with their father's low wage. Their father, Ui Jong Gu, a driver, managed to earn his family's living. On Dec. 26, last year, his car bumped against a passer-by and inflicted a severe injury on him. Then he was arrested by the puppet police and detained at the police box.

In order to earn their living, their mother began to work as a street hawker.

But the mother was killed in a motor accident on Jan. 17 at Tongdasemun-ku, Chaegi-dong in Seoul.

The five children had to skip meals for some days.

The poor children were unable to hold a funeral service for their mother. Their mother's body still remains in the hospital.

They are living with two meals a day given by the neighbours in a shack where the wind is blowing through. They are now just waiting for their father's release from the police.

This is not an isolated case. Similar cases are frequent in south Korea where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer."

Plight of Bus Conductresses in S. Korea

Today many south Koreans are unemployed; the workers have no right and are earning extremely low wages.

Especially, over 23,000 bus conductresses are suffering from various disadvantages.

South Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" reported the realities of bus conductresses on Jan. 20, 1977.

Last year, some bus conductresses tried to commit suicide when they were groundlessly charged with pocketing part of bus fares.

The average age of conductresses across the country is 18 to 20 and 60% of them are elementary school graduates.

Most bus conductresses must work from 4:30 a.m. till 0:00 a.m. a day. Bus girls for the first buses of the day must get up at 4:00 a.m. and clean the buses with cold water, ten degrees below zero.

After finishing the day's work at 10:00 p.m. they must count fares and clean the buses. So, they finish their day's work past 0:00 a.m., midnight.

After finishing the first buses, they must have a morning meal in 20 minutes before next buses.

As soon as they finish a meal they must begin to work. Therefore most of the bus girls are suffering from digestive trouble or chronic alimentary disorder.

They must work with 800 passengers a day and work in overcrowded buses during rush hours.

Sometimes they are insulted and assaulted by passengers having a free ride or by drunken men.

Sometimes they fall down from exhaustion in the buses, or slighting from the buses, they get seriously injured.

In spite of their hard work, their wages are very low.

According to reports in south Korean newspapers, their average wage last November was 42,000 won. But it included a tax of 1,288 won, food expenses of 14,400 won, 1,400 won as "trade union" dues, 3,000 won as a donation and a temporary advance of 11,000 won. Then, only 13,000 won was handed to a conductress as a monthly wage. Most conductresses are paid only 8,000 to 15,000 won.

The payment for the bus conductresses' hard labor reached only 60 per cent of the level of other laborers but they must work day and night. The conductresses cannot enjoy paid leave and get nothing for night and overtime work.

Their bodies are searched by their supervisors who try to examine whether or not any girls have pocketed part of the bus fares.

A ticket system has replaced the cash fare system and a counting machine is provided near the step of each bus.

Under these circumstances, conductresses are looking forward to their holidays. They have no time to rest on a working day.

Most of them live in dormitories. Their living conditions in dormitories are very bad.

South Korean bus conductresses live in insufficiently-equipped dormitories.

Over 100 girls live in a 165 square meters room or 40 girls in a 26 square meters room.

According to the south Korean papers, the bus girls complained that bedclothes were always lacking, so troubles were frequent.

According to the investigation of the dormitories of the bus conductresses by the Pusan branch of the "labour union of motor cars," 23 dormitories, 53.4 percent, are built with wood, laid vinyl on the floor and more 2 dormitories have ready fire protection and fire exit. Only 2 dormitories prepared the bedclothes for the bus girls.

The beginning of December last year, a dormitory of bus conductresses in Pusan was burnt down by a fire. Five bus girls were found dead and nine severely got burned.

In the case of this burnt down dormitory 40 bus girls were living in a 23-26 square meter room. There were no fire protection and fire exit.

The bus companies enforce a curfew in a holiday in protest of keeping from pocketing the money of bus fare by the conductresses.

When a bus girl became ill, no one cares for her. A bus girl said, "We live as if we were detained in a police box."

Bus conductresses have no right to demand an improvement in their working and living conditions.

South Korean bus conductresses must work from 4:30 a.m. to midnight a day

"Nation" on Psychotic Pak Jung Hi

The U.S. weekly "The Nation" January 22 printed an article entitled "South Korean Exposure Bad News for President Park."

The article, contributed by James Szentzel, a missionary journalist based in Tokyo, reads in part:

A world already concerned about repression, political instability and the threat of nuclear war in south Korea has in recent weeks been given another potential danger to worry about. Questions are being raised concerning President Park Chung Hee's mental and emotional stability.

As bad news is piled on top of bad news, Park is described by insiders here as alternately raging at his staff and sitting back, dumb and bewildered. Comparisons are being made between Park and Adolf Hitler and Richard Nixon as their respective downward spirals began. The 59-year-old dictator has always shown a cool genius.

One of Park's key foreign strategies, the bribery of U.S. politicians and the cooptation of academics, is being exposed. The Ford administration is not only failing to put a lid on the scandal but is also refusing to deny reports of a U.S. "bug" in Park's Blue House. Trusted lieutenants in the all-powerful Korean CIA are suspected of treason. The new administrations taking over in Washington and Tokyo may not be willing or able to give him the total support to which he has been accustomed. And Korean students, after eighteen months of relative calm, are once again demonstrating their opposition to dictatorship and repression.

The news from Washington has so infuriated Park that on numerous occasions he has "begun screaming like a raving lunatic," according to a Korean source. An American diplomat who carefully chooses his words describes not only Park but his Cabinet as "psychotic." "Park has always been fanatic about control," says another diplomat. "Now he is just fanatic, as that control is threatened." The President's uncontrollable anger in private is only slightly veiled in statements he has ordered his officials to make public. Some of these have threatened retaliation against Washington in strident, accusatory language usually reserved for his messages to the north Korean government.

The frequency and intensity of Park's emotional outbursts is itself unprecedented. But his other response to bad news—simply not believing key U.S. Government statements on the unfolding scandal or even that Carter was really elected—shows a related and deeper problem. The President and the government he commands are showing unmistakable signs of losing touch with changing world realities.

The Park regime has always defined bad news as that which can be suppressed by force at home and simply bought off with cash, women, parties, trips and honorary degrees abroad. The formula has worked magnificently for so long that the President is both outraged and made incredulous by its sudden and inexplicable collapse—especially in official Washington where a most friendly administration is still in power. To Park, the developments in Washington seem unreal because they seem out of control. If Park can keep his Fascist house in order, why, he wonders, couldn't the more powerful Ford do the same—buying the election and burying the scandal?

Park's critical concern is not only that Ford and Kissinger are on the way out; it covers also his feeling that these two trusted friends betrayed and abandoned him during their final months in office. Both Ford and Kissinger had visited Seoul in the midst of the harshest repression and the most brutal bribing, and had bestowed America's blessings on Park. As Nixon appointees, both agreed to continue the Korea policy set by Nixon in January 1973: silence regarding all of Park's and the KCIA's activities, partly as a way to thank the President for sending 308,000 Korean soldiers to Vietnam. Now Park feels stabbed in the back. He sees these same two men conspiring to a different kind of silence regarding the recent spate of bad news. Park sees them as intentionally and dangerously undermining something that in south Korea means everything—Mr President's unquestionable authority.

As Park clawed his way to dictatorial control, he alone set up the equation whereby merely to question his authority meant seriously to undermine it. If one understands this First Rule of Park and the military mind behind it, then one can understand the particular kind of bad news which of late has most upset the President. For example, while Park is obviously upset by the steady flow of revelations from Washington, he reportedly was most violently angry over the defection of Kim Sang Keun, the KCIA's number-two man in the United States. Park had ordered him back to Seoul, but Kim chose Thanksgiving Day to begin voluntarily spilling out the details of the Korean scandal in exchange for political asylum. Disloyalty in the ranks is the highest crime in Park's book, and the President is said to be still shocked by Kim's incomprehensible and treasonable act. He has authorized angry pronouncements that Kim, who had diplomatic immunity, is being held in "forced detention" by the Americans.

Kim's defection followed another revelation which continues to provoke even stronger passions in the Blue House. In October, *The Washington Post* disclosed not only that Park had personally directed the U.S. bribery scheme for six years but also that U.S. intelligence sources know this from their bugging of the Blue House.

The news reportedly sent Park into a series of fast burns—first when the State Department and the U.S. Embassy failed to deny the story, and then when undenied rumors began circulating in high levels here that the U.S.'s "bug" was not necessarily electronic but possibly an "agent in place." Again, this raised the specter of high crime: treason not only in distant Washington but in the inner sanctum of the Seoul government itself. The effects of this are pervasive, with no one here being quite sure who can be trusted now. The problem is compounded by foreign news reports of the scandal and bugging which continue to trickle into Korea despite tight government press controls and customs checks. Such reports led to an anti-government demonstration by 300 to 500 Seoul National University students in early December.

Adding to Park's fears are prospects that one of the cornerstones of his growth to dictatorship—U.S. steadfast support—may be coming up for more than perennial review. President Carter promised that he would gradually withdraw both the 42,000 U.S. military personnel and the hundreds of tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea.

No matter how, or how fast, U.S. policy toward Korea changes, Park is clearly boxing himself further into a corner. The more he explains the world to his people on his terms, the more trouble he will have to justify himself and explain away developments which don't go exactly his way. On top of this, his own narrow and entrenched way of governing permits few if any changes in either international diplomacy or internal repression. To reform is to admit that the master was wrong, and the master is never wrong—just read the south Korean newspapers.

The fact is that Park is being dragged, angry and unbelieving, onto strange new ground. The world he molded in his own image is now threatening to mold him. The man who excelled in exploiting others' weaknesses now faces the prospect that his own will be exploited. The well-justified daily fears and paranoia of the 35 million south Korean people are beginning to lash back at their maker.

In an attempt to regain control of the situation, Park has reshuffled his Cabinet, installed a new KCIA chief and increased patrols on Korean college campuses. Hoping to mollify U.S. Congressional critics, he has permitted slight reductions in the long prison terms of eighteen well-known Korean Christians who signed a "Declaration for Democratic National Salvation" last March 1. He has ordered the two figures in the Washington scandal—"businessman" Park Tong Sun and KCIA Washington station chief Maj. Gen. Kim Yong Hwan—out of the United States. But these are seen as stopgaps in an expose that continues to unravel and which by any reasonable expectation should lead to multiple indictments by the U.S. Department of Justice.

The investigation has raised as many questions as answers: With sixty to ninety Congressmen reportedly involved in the bribes, why are so few being investigated in depth? If the Justice Department has known of the bribes for at least three years and has been investigating them for fully eighteen months, how can it still claim a lack of evidence for prosecutions? Why is the American CIA, which taught the KCIA most of its tricks, not being pulled fully into the investigation? Why are investigators apparently letting allegedly implicated former Congressmen like Otto Passman, Louisiana's free dancer, off the hook? In related developments, how far will the Pentagon push the matter of alleged scandal involving defense contracts let in south Korea? Will the ROK government's million-dollar gifts, offered to Columbia and taken by Harvard, be fully investigated? Will KCIA harassment of Korean-Americans lead to indictments?

And, perhaps most important, will the State Department, which has cooperated with the Justice Department in investigation, soon ask its price? Will it insist to Carter that a south Korea destabilized by Park's scandal now requires the U.S. military presence more than ever?

From this country, American coverage of the scandal is striking not only for the contrast it presents to south Korea's totally censored media but also because it is generally assumed that American journalists have been offered many of the same bribes and favors as have U.S. Congressmen. Yet these Koreans offer one criticism of the U.S. media's scandal coverage: in their fascination with elaborate KCIA cocktail and dinner parties for Congressmen in Georgetown clubs, the media have consistently neglected to remind the world that the same KCIA continues to sponsor "parties" of an utterly different sort for dissidents in south Korea.

Reunification Forum (3)

"New Pacific Doctrine," GI's in S. Korea

Why did the U.S. suffer a defeat in the Vietnam War? This was not due to the shortage of armed forces or nonuse of nuclear weapons but because it was an aggressive war against the will of the peoples the world over. U.S. soldiers began feeling that the Saigon regime was not worth defending, when they were taken to Vietnam, the "death jungle," for the sake of "defending freedom." They had doubts about their government's Vietnam war policy and were so far as to take part in the global anti-war movement. Their doubts about the U.S. Government finally led to the debacle in Vietnam.

Washington and Seoul claim that the U.S. troops should stay in south Korea in order to hold in check the "southward invasion by the north." Notably the U.S. stresses that it stations its troops at the request of the south Korean people with a view to defending them from attacks by the communist north. Does the U.S. think that it can convince its soldiers in south Korea?

Why "Pacific Power"?

It is as clear as daylight that the GI's presence in south Korea is a link in the chain of the U.S. policy of world domination.

Former U.S. President Ford spelled out the "new Pacific doctrine" December 1975, saying that the U.S. belonged to the Pacific basin and had a vital interest in Asia. He argued that the U.S. had close relations with south Korea, making a contribution to the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula.

As Ford said, this doctrine proved a "policy of strength": Its first premise is that the balance of power in the Pacific is maintained by U.S. presence.

The "policy of strength" of the U.S. has a history. The "new Pacific doctrine" means practically a revival of the "Pacific doctrine." Ford added the word "new" to the old doctrine and called it the "new Pacific doctrine."

In July 1966, the then U.S. President Johnson explained the war in Vietnam on grounds that the U.S. was one of the countries in the Pacific basin and was carrying out its duties in Asia.

In a nutshell, the so-called "new Pacific doctrine" is designed to dominate Korea, China and the three countries of Indochina in politics, the economy and military affairs. The "new Pacific doctrine" is aimed at maintaining partnership with Japan as the U.S. calls itself a "Pacific power."

The "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" originates in the conception of the U.S. as a "Pacific power," and is intended to justify the U.S. presence in south Korea. Included in the preamble to the pact are the words—"peace organ in the Pacific area," "defence against armed attacks in the Pacific area" and "maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific area."

If a dispute occurs anywhere in the Pacific area or in any part of Asia, south Korea will be obliged to regard it as an armed attack on itself and the U.S. and to back up the U.S. troops in action. The Pak Jung Hi junta sent south Korean people as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists to the criminal Vietnam War. In short, the south Korean people were forced to become a source of man-power and materials.

The "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" stipulates in Article 3 in case an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the parties in territories now under their respective administrative control, or hereafter recognized by one of the parties as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the other, is considered dangerous to its own peace and safety, the two parties should act to meet the common danger in accordance with their constitutional processes.

In plain language, if the south Korean puppet forces launch an armed provocation against the DPRK and illegally invade part of the area, north of the Military Demarcation Line, no matter how long they stay there, that area will be regarded as part of the territory of south Korea. The U.S. troops will intervene in the dispute there in order to start a new war.

Ceaseless Buildup

Syngman Rhee was vehemently opposed to the Korean Armistice Agreement which was concluded in July 1953. The U.S. assured Syngman Rhee of the permanent U.S. military presence in south Korea under the "mutual defence pact" in order to appease him, who refused to sign the armistice agreement, but he connived of its conclusion.

The "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" sounds good, but it is an aggressive and treacherous pact.

The U.S. ground forces stationed in south Korea were drastically reduced in number owing to the dollar crisis which affected the U.S.-centered capitalist world. The air and naval forces, however, have been increased, with up-to-date nuclear weapons deployed there.

Despite repeated setbacks in the period from the Korean War to the Vietnam War, the U.S. increased its military forces each time. After the Vietnam War, the U.S. increased its troops in south Korea, aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

"Commander of U.S. Forces Korea", "Commander of the 8th Army" and "Commander of the UN Forces Korea" were merged into a new single commander to streamline the chain of command system. The main defence line has been moved near the Military Demarcation Line and long-range Pershing missiles and nuclear warheads have been deployed there. The U.S. clamours that its forces can strike the heart of the DPRK and finish a war in five days or nine days.

The U.S. presence in south Korea increases the tension on the Korean Peninsula and brings the people to the verge of a new war, which will develop into a nuclear war and a world war ■.

Withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea should precede the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and a lasting peace in Asia.

(To be continued)

Photo shows nuclear-armed "F-4E" Phantom parked at the Osan U.S. base, Kyonggi Province.

Court Statement of Kim Dae Jung (3)

No Reason to Fight against Communism

Follow excerpts from Kim Dae Jung's court statements made on December 20 in the Seoul appellate court:

☆

Ten months have passed since we published the March 1 declaration. In the meantime, all democratic forces, all our friends and all the churches in the world have supported us and are praying for us.

I should like to express my gratitude to the defence counsels who vigorously and sincerely defended not only us, the publishers of the declaration, but also all the people of our country.

I also should like to extend my thanks to the pressmen at the public gallery, who have been covering the proceedings of our trial though their papers have been prevented from printing their stories.

In the past ten months in jail, we survived various forms of oppression. We are convinced of our victory, however severe penalties may be given by the judge who is under pressure from the government.

From now, I should like to express my views on the Pak Jung Hi regime and on the present state of Korea.

As I have repeatedly asserted, the "revitalized constitution" is neither for the people nor for national security, but for Pak Jung Hi himself, who intends to maintain his rule. Under the "revitalized system," no democracy can exist in Korea. There can be no freedom or human rights. No sound development of the economy is possible as long as the "revitalized constitution" is in effect. The constitution is designed to shore up the dictatorial system. There is no reason why we should fight against communism under the present regime.

I am convinced that democracy is widely accepted by the south Korean people who have already matured enough. The April 19 student revolution showed that our people have the capacity to defend democracy. We had several presidential and general elections in the past, which, of course, were unfair elections. In those elections, however, over 40% of the total votes were casted for the opposition candidates. This fact proves how the south Korean people are politically matured and accept democracy. We need and yearn after the peaceful reunification of our fatherland. To restore democracy in Korea is the only way to achieve national reunification peacefully.

I demand as follows:

First, the government should abolish the "revitalized system." There must be a free and fair national referendum should be held.

Second, all the emergency decrees should be annulled.

Third, the government should release democratic personages from prison at once and reinstate the purged professors, pressmen and students in their former positions.

To put an end to the suppression of democratic personages is the only way to cope with what the government calls the "threat of southward invasion."

Fourth, the government should disband the KCIA.

Reports say that the former director of the KCIA sought political asylum and took refuge in the U.S. in that country.

We have proposed to have a talk with the government for the sake of our country. I am always ready to have a talk with Pak Jung Hi.

I have been criticizing the government. If the south Korean people judge our criticisms of the government to be groundless, the dictatorial system can not remain. They are wise enough to judge.

Public criticism abroad is also necessary for the restoration of democracy. But, as I said before, I am in principle against violence. I have no intention to overthrow the government by violence. We can overthrow the present regime, if we all south Koreans unite and are prepared to be thrown into jail.

The government could kill me, when I was abducted by the KCIA from Japan. But I am living here now. Under any circumstances, my trust in my people will remain unchanged. Therefore, I do not care about a decision of this court.

(Concluded)

Jap. Government Cover-up

Hashimoto, communist member of the House of Councillors of Japan, at a press conference he had in Haneda Airport, Tokyo, on the afternoon of January 22 after his return from his trip to the United States to investigate the criminal acts of agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in Japan said that during his stay in the United States he met and conversed with Ranard, "ex-director for Korean affairs" of the U.S. State Department, and other personages concerned, according to a report. He said:

1. There is a new evidence proving that the Japanese government committed the grave crime with regard to the method of dealing with the "Kim Dae Jung case" though it was aware that this was the criminal action of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

The government deceived the people and perpetrated the action unpardonable under the constitution, feigning ignorance of the fact that the sovereignty of Japan was infringed.

2. It has been made clear that the government helped to keep Kim Dae Jung in illegal detention.

Associates Arrested

The associates of Kim Dae Jung were subjected to unwarranted suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang which is persistently persecuting this south Korean opposition figure.

According to a foreign press report, the fascist hangmen on January 24 put on murderous trial Kwon Ro Gap, former secretary of Kim Dae Jung, and Ham Yun Sik, his former guardian.

The fascist trial that day was the second one since the hangmen arrested and prosecuted them in August last year on charges of violation of "emergency measure No. 9."

The hangmen cracked down upon them when they said: "The gossip about oil at Pohang is utterly incredible." "The case of violation of the anti-communist law by poet Kim Ji Ha is a fabrication."

At the trial, the fascist hangmen charged them especially with "spreading false rumours about a coup attempt on Pak Jung Hi, and so forth."

But none of the above charges can serve them as a pretext to justify the suppression.

Jap. Dietmen Demand Probe into Jap.-"ROK" Connection

Ueda Koichiro, communist member of the House of Councillors and chief of the "Joint Committee of the Japan Communist Party and Progressive Forces for Investigation into the Lockheed and Japan-'ROK' Problems" which was formed on January 24, and its members Masamori Seiji, member of the House of Representatives, and Hashimoto Atsushi, member of the House of Councillors, January 25 called on chief cabinet secretary Sonoda and, on behalf of the Diet-member group of the Japan Communist Party, submitted a proposal to the Japanese government for a thorough investigation into the "Lockheed scandal" and the corrupt Japan-"ROK" relations as testified by Ranard and for a reinvestigation into the Kim Dae Jung case in particular.

They also demanded a government's reply in letter to their proposal.

The new "Joint Committee of the Japan Communist Party and Progressive Forces for Investigation into the Lockheed and Japan-'ROK' Problems" was organized as a developed form of the existing "JCP and Progressive Forces' Joint Committee for Investigation into the Lockheed Problem."

Pointing to the Japan-"ROK" scandal, the proposal said:

Hashimoto of the Japan Communist Party investigation group, member of the House of Councillors, who visited the United States obtained a very important testimony from Ranard, former "director for Korean affairs" of the U.S. State Department, stating that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was a criminal act committed by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," the Japanese government knew this fact, there were consultations between the Japanese and U.S. governments and the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" was conducting a large-scale bribing operation among the pro-south Korean Dietmen belonging to the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan as well.

If this is a fact, this means that the Liberal Democratic Party government committed an unpardonable criminal act by selling off the sovereignty and human rights.

The proposal further said:

The Japan Communist Party Dietmember group demands the government take the following steps in connection with the scandal as testified by Ranard:

1. To submit to the Diet all the relevant materials of the Japanese government including the results of the investigation made until now to reinvestigate the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case and bring to light facts about the crimes of the south Korean "CIA"

2. To make public the contents of the consultations between Sneider, deputy assistant secretary of State, and Hogen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and between Ranard, "director for Korean affairs," and Takashima, director of the Asian affairs bureau, in August, 1973, at which Japan-U.S. consultations took place to deal with the Kim Dae Jung case.

3. To disclose the content of the consultations between the Japanese and "ROK" governments for the settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case such as the "Tanaka-Kim Jong Pil talks," special envoy Shiina's visit to south Korea and the "Miyazawa-Kim Dong Jo talks" and the whole picture of their course.

4. To make a thorough investigation into the bribe payments to ranking Japanese government officials and pro-"ROK" Dietmen from the Liberal Democratic Party by the "ROK" authorities and the south Korean "CIA", including the scandal involving former prime minister Tanaka, in dealing with the Kim Dae Jung case.

Press Comments

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☆Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) runs on Jan. 27 a commentary flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's plan to further intensify the military drill of the "civil defence corps."

According to a report from Seoul, the south Korean puppet clique are contemplating to transfer the control over the military drill of the "civil defence corps members" from the puppet ministry of interior to the puppet ministry of national defence, extend the schedule of training and increase its subjects and intensity to the level of the drill forced upon the "homeland defence reserve forces."

This move of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is part of their criminal scheme to incite the confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south, whip up a war atmosphere and freeze the split of the country and the nation, the commentary notes.

☆Rodong Sinmun in a commentary denounces on January 30 the sycophantic diplomacy the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique plan to employ, talking about "diplomatic offensive."

It was reported that traitor Pak Jung Hi turned up in the puppet foreign ministry on January 27 under the name of the "New Year's inspection" and made his habitual "anti-communist" tirade, raving that they should have a "sharp diplomatic confrontation" with us in the international arena in the future, too, and "lay the foundation of the peace policy."

On the same day the puppet foreign minister also blared that they would work to "maintain south Korea-U.S. security and cooperation system" and "strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with Japan" with "security diplomacy" as the main "goal of diplomacy" this year.

Commenting on this, the paper says: the puppets' "diplomatic offensive" planned under the slogan "sword of "security diplomacy" is, in a word, a sycophantic "diplomacy" toward the foreign aggressors, a splittist and belligerent "diplomacy" and a "diplomacy" designed to stave off their external isolation and maintain their "regime."

☆The January 30 issue of Rodong Sinmun in an article stresses that practical measures must be taken immediately for relaxing the tension in Korea.

In its article explaining the second point of the new national salvation proposal put forward at the second joint meeting of political parties and public organisations, the paper says:

The proposal for demanding the relevant military authorities hold disarmament talks for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, discontinuation of the arms reinforcement and arms race, reduction of armed forces and armament and stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries is a new proposal for removing all the factors of increasing the tension in Korea and opening up a favourable phase for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. (KCNA)

Seoul Intensifies Mil. Exercise

The Pak Jung Hi military gang keeps driving south Korean girl students, too, into war exercises in its feverish campaign to militarize schools.

According to a report from Seoul, the military hooligans threw into puppet army barracks on January 25 more than 90 girl students in full combat trim, whom they had selected from among the girls enlisted by force in the "students homeland defence corps," to force upon them exercises in shooting, chemical warfare, etc. for four days.

The puppets are also dragging these girl students into torturous war exercises, blaring that they will adapt them in this period to the "activities of political training" with main emphasis on "anti-communist" propaganda.

The puppet clique planned to take 360 more girl students to puppet army units within last month.

It was also reported from Seoul that the belligerent Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are contemplating to transfer the right of the puppet ministry of interior to command the military drill imposed upon the "civil defence corps members" to the puppet ministry of national defence, to tend the schedule of training and bring its subjects and intensity to the level of the drill forced upon the puppet homeland defence reserve forces.

As already reported, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique shackled more than four million inhabitants to the military organisation called "civil defence corps" and have forced them to undergo military training under the command of the puppet ministry of interior.

But, the civilians, aware of the treacherous nature of this training, have put up resistance of various forms against this.

The puppet clique have been unable to push ahead with this military training of the "civil defence corps" as planned in face of the discontent and resistance of the civilians shackled to it. Hence, the puppet clique wove the plot to transfer the right of the puppet ministry of interior to command this training to the puppet military for establishing military discipline against the civilians and putting down their resistance and boycotting by military crackdown and thereby attaining at any price their original goal of securing huge cannon fodder

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